Hawaiian Gazette

RODERICK O. MATHESON EDITOR TUESDAY

THE QUESTION OF DANCE HALLS.

In considering the question raised by the expose of conditions such as exist in and around the Hawgiian dance half on Kukm street, it is necessary to go much farther than the simple step of shutting up such places. When they are shut up, they must be replaced by some thing else. There must be something in the nature of dance halls, where those who wish to dance or enjoy something of the social life engendered by dancing, but who are precluded from social gatherings in private homes, or social gatherings among exclusive people, can go, Honohiln has reached the stage when there must be public dance halls. These must be supplied, either under the direction and management of the municipality, as is done with success in other cities, or under license of the municipality with strict conditions and to licensees able to distinguish between things that are proper and those that are improper

It is quite possible to have places of entertainment available for the young men and young women of the community, open to the public and still respectable. But there will not be such places until the licenses are limited to those of a decidedly better class than the Filipinos and Hawaiiana now holding them. A stream will rise no higher than its source, and the proprieties in and around any public place will be no better than those judged-proper by the ones in charge. We give the management of the Filipino dance hall on Hotel street and that of the Hawaiian dance hall on Kukui street the credit of believing that their places are not breeding snots for vice, because we do not believe they know any better way of conducting their establishments than they

We believe that in this question raised by the publication of the facts as they exist today comes work for those who desire in some practical way to keep Honolulu from having entrenehed within it a small reproduction of the Barbary Coast. It cannot be done by preaching; it cannot be accomplished through prayer alone; neither will the satisfactory answer be found by taking up the matter as a purely religious or a charitable one. Some good common sense and some manly and womanly leadership

We cannot shut our eyes to the changing conditions in and around the city. If we be wise we will face the questions acising and provide outlets for the forces of youth which cannot be suppressed by any lid, however, tightly clamped down.

THE NAVY AND PEACE.

What Democrat will stand forth at the regular session in the house as the advocate of an adequate navy-a big navy, if you please? asks the Washington Star.

Governor Salzer when in congress always supported liberal appropriations for the navy. He took an excellent position on the subject, and maintained it well. If he were in the house now he would be a strong influence for keeping our sea power up to the mark.

Mr. Holson is present, and knows the subject thorough-But he labors under the difficulty of an obsession as to Japan. He wants us to provide on the water against that nation, whose profession of friendship he distrusts, America. So that when Mr. Hobson asks for more ships his request is construed as directed at Japan.

Now there is no call for us to put any power on noticenot Japan, Germany, Great Britain, nor any other. We are not providing against a particular thing imminent, but a general thing possible. We are not expecting war-We are not maneuvening for war. We do not want war. But, for all that, war may come, and, if it does, we should be ready for it.

Let us talk peace, and talk it sincerely, with any power -with all the powers. It is a good topic, and a mighty good thing. And we must talk it eloquently to keep up with the fashion. Great Britain, Germany, France, Ja pan, are all masters of phrases which captivate the fancy when peace is mentioned.

But Great Beltain's phrases are supported by long would have longer. France's by a steadily lengthening laws. row, and Japan's by a row which is increasing her power rapidly. Let us have an eye to our row, so that our phrases may not lack for what gives force to the phrases

Preparedness for war as a means of keeping the peace has yielded enormous results, but never greater results than during the last year. But for the fact that all Europe was thoroughly "fit," all Europe would probably have become embroiled by the clash between Turkey and the Balkan states; and that would have lighted a conflagration "staggering humanity."

But every power was "fit," and every one on the alert, Statesmen in or out of office, and newspapers without regard to party, comseled prudence, knowing that a single false step might precipitate an appalling situation of world-wide consequence,

Let us provide our share of a peace-preserving war equipment. We expnot hurry the millennium, and are certain to be ready for it when it comes in the appointed

THE PASSING HOUR.

The idea of a candidate for the governorship appearing in opposition to a probibition bill! That's enough to sour

In the first breach of promise case that has appeared in years in the local court is proven the frequently expressed remark: All's well that ends well,

In Missouri it is not contempt of court to criticise judicial decisions that deserve it. We go on the proposition that the same state of things exists in Hawaii. Whenever a court gets to that stage where it regards fair criti-

eism as contempt, it needs criticism and plenty of it. Wilson, Underwood, Ollie James and others are earnestly arguing now that free sugar has always been a part of the Democratic program. If it has there must have been some tall bring to someone difring those stormy days of the Baltimore convention. At any rate, the Hawaiian delegates came lack thished with the assurances they had received that sugar would not be free listed in the event of Democratic speeces. It is not so very long ago, either, since Harry Irwin was exhibiting a letter from Broussard of Louisiana, thanking him for what he had done to keep free sngar out of the platform. The Louisianans were also under the impression that the platform committee had gone on record against free sugar.

The Pudding Comes Afterwards



The Blue Laws of Connecticut

garding which were and which were not the blue laws of Connecticut. One of the most rigid of the New England colonies was that of Connecticut, and the early government of New Haven formed certain laws anent breaches and whose real purposes he believes to be inimical to of manners and morals which, to our present thinking, would appear to be unusually severe, if not in some respects nonsensical, but many laws that are credited to hat colony were never placed on its statute books, but instead seem to have been conceived in the mind of one Samuel Peters.

The New Haven code of laws were passed in 1665-the properly termed blue laws-but what are claimed to have or bone lace, above two shillings by the yard, shall be properly termed blue laws—but what are claimed to have been the Peters forgeries appeared about the same time and were explained by their author as follows: "The law-givers soon discovered that the precepts in the Old and New Testaments were insufficient to support them in their arbitrary and bloody undertakings. They, therefore, gave themselves up to their own inventions in making others, wherein, in some instances, they betrayed such an extreme degree of wanton cruelty and oppression that even the rigid fanatics of London and the mad zealots of rows of hig guas affoat. Germany's by a row the Germans Hartford were put to blush, christening them the blue

> Dr. Peters further notes in his history: "These laws ple of New Haven." consist of a vast multitude and were very properly termed blue laws, i. e., bloody laws; for they were all sanctified with excommunication, confiscation, fines, banishment and whippings. And did not similar laws still (1782) prevail over New England as the common law of the ountry I would have left them in silence."

Where did Doctor Peters get his authority for the tatement that such laws existed? There is no evidence obtainable in any records. But a great many people beieved and Peters' blue laws were reprinted a number of imes from 1781 to 1861.

In spite of the fact that these blue laws of Peters have been shown repeatedly to be little more than the invento to trial and paid a considerable sum of money,' tion of a elerical historian, they are frequently referred in reliable magazines.

The laws made by this independent dominion, and de- in his "History.

Huerta is to get a few score millions for his government as a loan, which shows that some financiers are willing to take long chances.

A short time ago the "educated" people of the city were amused at the gullibility of the "ignorant" Japanese, who were paying a Japanese reincarnation of so long as I live," says Sceretary Bryan. Why bother Buddha to cure them of all their ailments. Today, a con- with battleships when we have such a ponderous man siderable number of the "best people" are paying out sitting on the safety valve? good money to a charlatan who interprets, at so much an interp, the visions of a female companion, who goes into tariff law, the short-lived monstrosity of 1894, the senate catelepsy whenever there is a checkbook in sight. If the Japanese could only see it, how they would laugh at the of patching this time may be still more extensive." way some haoles are taken in.

The dyspeptic rejoices that we won't need any cooks

No man can be perfectly happy without a certain amount of self-conceit.

"If" and "but" are mighty little words, but they play an important part in life.

officiated has been undone by one little divorce lawyer, ance is paid.

There has been an unusual amount of controversy re-|nominated Blue Laws by the neighboring colonies, were never suffered to be printed."

A few of the most odd of these laws as conceived by Peters-at least it is so believed-are as follows:

1. No man shall cross a river but with an authorized 2. No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in the

garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting. 3. No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or

fasting day. 4. Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver,

There were forty-five in all of these laws, and "Of such sort," remarks Peters, "were the laws made by the peo-

troops us must the cities which lie be hind them in case the enemy decide to land at a point outside of the range

ing story:

"In 1750 an Episcopal elergyman, born and educated in England, who had been in holy orders above twenty years, once broke their Sabbath law by combing a discomposed lock of hair on the top of his wig, and at another time by making a humming noise, which they called a whistling; and at still another time by walking too fast from church, by running into church when it rained, by which look to security through fortifrom church, by running into church when it rained, by which look to security through forti-walking in his garden and picking a bunch of grapes, for fleations alone, are destined for little which several crimes he was complained of by the grand jury, had warrants issued against him, was seized, brought

The laws of Connecticut were no doubt most severe, to as authentic by well known writers and were printed but Peters no doubt manufactured others either viciously or out of ridicule. The investigator can find nothing in When Peters' History appeared containing his Blue the statutes of that State which could be misconstrued Laws he was asked for his authority, and his reply was: into meaning anything fike what is represented by Peters

What the Editors Say

Kansas City Journal:- "I believe there will be on war

St. Louis Globe-Democrat:- "In the last Democratic compelled the adoption of 633 amendments. The work

Kansas City Journal:-Who is this Senator Penrose hat is making speeches in the senate? Surely not the Penrose that T. R. slew, dismembered, ground to dust and obliterated last summer! That areh villain must be

It is human nature to sympathize with the underdog, specially if we have a hunch that he is going to get on

It is difficult to determine a man's real value. You Many a wedding at which four or five ministers have can't tell much about it till he's dead and his life insur-

SECRETARY OF WAR DISCUSSES **DEFENSE OF COAST DEFENSES**

sealoard defenses would find serious difficulty in defending themselves by their own garrisons against a land at their own garrisons against a land at-tack by a numerous force, and it is also true that they have been con-structed in many instances without any reference to an attack coming from the land side, shut, as was natural, in views of their purpose, almost wholly with a view to giving protection to the cities and harbors behind them against an attack by a hostile fleet. Principal Punction.

This being their principal function pretty much everything else was subor dinated to this end, and in many cases fortifications were so placed in the ef-fort to secure the best field of fire fort to secure the best field of fire over the sea front and channels as to render their defense from land attack extremely difficult. It can be said of many of them, in fact, most of them (except those which are on islands) that their defense in case of any serious attack from the land side, must rest upon bodies of mobile troops assigned to this duty. Such mobile troops would probably be drawn to a great extent from the militia. The coast artillery troops, which are available for

would protably be drawn to a great extent from the militia. The const artillery troops, which are available for a certain amount of work as infantry, are primarily trained for service with the big guns and cannot well be as signed to this work without jeopardizing the efficiency of the work for which they are maintained, so that, as stated above, in case of attack on land it will be necessary to mobilize considerable troops for their defease.

The common type of fortress construction in old days was in circular form, capable of defease against a land attack by its own garrison, but with the advent of modern guns and the construction of works involving great outlays of money, insufficient attention was given to the problem of their defease from land attack, and as a result many are so situated and constructed as to be liable to successful attack by even moderate forces land in a few white and the constructed as to be liable to successful attack by even moderate forces land in a few white the constructed as to be liable to successful attack by even moderate forces land in a few white the constructed as to be liable to successful attack by even moderate forces land in a few white the constructed as to be liable to successful attack by even moderate forces land in the few white the constructed as to be successful attack by even moderate forces land in the few white the military few white and the constructed as to be successful attack by even moderate forces land in the few white the military few white and the mi attack by even moderate forces lan

Land Defense Works.

With a view to correcting this, lin of land defense works have been la out and necessary instructions prepare their prompt construction in tim for their prompt construction in time of threatened war. In future muse more attention will be made in grouping divisions of works reasonably secure against land attacks, even whe defended by troops other than its own garrison. Certainly the construction should be of such type as to enable a defense sufficiently long to permit an rival of coast 'guard troops.

But, after all, this whole question brings up very foreibly the folly of depending upon fortresses alone. Their

against troops. Their function is

use in case of real war. The fortifica-tions are only a part of the defense, and while they are entirely adequate for the purpose for which they were constructed, they are fixed defenses, effeetive only in the area of the range of their guns; beyond this range an enemy is entirely free to operate unless he is opposed by mobile troops. It was to demonstrate the fact that

ing Boston was helpless to prevent the will be paid apture of that city by land artack ferred stock.

Replies to Critic Who

Says No Defense Is

Provided.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Secretary
Garrison, is a prepared statement discussed the preparedness of seaboard cities to defend themselves against land attack. Mr. Garrison emphasized at the outset of his statement that he had is sued it because 'jof a recently published article respecting the land side defenses of our coast defenses.

My attention has been directed to a recent article respecting the land side defenses of our coast defenses.

It is perfectly true that many of our seaboard defenses would find serious difficulty in defending themselves by a well-thoughtful and attack.

WATER FLOWED LIKE WINE.

"What's the matter with Wombat!"

"What's the matter with Wombat? "Stomash all upset. Went to a state dinner in Washington, and drank six-teen glasses of water."—Kansas City Journal.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

During the summer months mothers should watch for any minatural loose should watch for any minatural loose-ness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamber-lain's Colle, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale at Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawail.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Monday, June 2, 1913

NAME OF STOCK CAPITAL PAR BID Ask

1		FIRST CF	N 244		
1	Mercantile				
1	C. Brewer & Co	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 100	557	400
1	SUGAR			Trace	Lawrence .
1	Sugar	5,000,004	20	19	19%
١	Haw, Com, & Sug. Co.	2,000,000 10,000,000	100	25 N 27 N	26
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	Waimea Sugar Mill	1.25,000	100	1000	11828
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Between Boards 50 Onomea, 22.00. Session Sales.

15 Hilo Com., 4.50; Oahu Sug. Co., 50, 57, 50, 20, 100, 40, -13, 5, 14.25; Pioneer, 15, 15, 50, 10, 40, 25, 18.871-; 20 H. C. & S. Co., 26.00; Olan, 50, 50,

5, 53, 1.87%.

**Bugar Quotations.

88 Deg. Analysis Reets, 98 35/d; parity, 3.93; 96 Deg. Centrifugals, 3.: Dividends—June 1, 1913.

Haiku, 50e; Kekaha, 1.00; Pioneer, 10c; Waimen, 1.00; Paia, 50c. Notice.

Honolulu Gas Company, con It was to demonstrate the fact that 2 per cent, on June 30. fleginning July the great mass of fortifications defend. 31, a dividend of 50c per share monthly will be paid on both common and pre-

